gait Felix Harbor, as the place where they now were was called, was come to early in the beginning of 1832; but they were prevented, by the severity of the winter, from putting it into execution until the 29th of May, when they set off on foot for Fury Beach, a distance of about two hundred miles to the northward. In the course of this journey, they underwent very great suffering, as they had to carry their fuel, their provisions, their sick, and their tents, and specimens. The whole of this journey was over ice and snow, and occasionally on land covered with snow. The greatest want which they experienced in their toilsome progress, was that of water, as they had to dissolve the snow to obtain it whenever required. Although the distance in a straight line, if they could have adopted such a course, was not more than two hundred miles, still, from the devious route they were obliged to pursue, it was fully one-half more than that, or upwards of three hundred miles which they had to traverse in these circumstances of danger and distress. Latterly their only beverage consisted of water and lime juice, and this it was necessary to give out rather sparingly. Their sufferings from the cold, however, exceeded every thing they had before undergone.—From this every individual of the whole number composing the expedition suffered severely. When they made a step at night, and they were not less than thirty-two days and nights traversing those three hundred miles, the only means of accommodation they possessed was a bag to sleep in. Each traveller had his own bag, which he tied round his neck, the whole body being covered by it, this mode was adopted to prevent the feet from getting out by any possibility, an event which, had it happened, was certain to be the forerunner to a frost-bitten limb. The floor also was similarly covered, and, for greater security as well as comfort, fastened to the ground.

"You lay close to other," asks a member of the Committee of Captain Ross, "and the crowd is thus [illegible]; we dug a trench in the snow, and covered it [illegible] many so then covered that with snow, and there was in the trench was enough just to cover every [illegible]. We had three tents, one officer and [illegible] and we then got into our bags and crept close together during the time we were asleep.

"Which were your sleeping on?—On the frozen snow.

"What was the longest time?—[illegible]

"What was the greatest coldness of cold you observed during your journey?—Thirty-one below zero, which is thirty-four below the freezing point of Fahrenheit."

We can add nothing to this plain unvarnished statement, to show the reader the nature and extent of the sufferings the party must have endured.

From this journey, Captain Ross himself, in consequence of his wounds, suffered very much in constitution. He states it as his opinion, that if his men had had another hundred miles to perform, they could not have accomplished it, as they were all quite exhausted when they reached Fury Beach; and at that time they had only one day's provision left. They did not reach Fury Beach until the [illegible] of July.

What a meeting it could have been had Captain Back found the half-starved sufferers at that lonely wreck, their only place of refuge! The scene would be far beyond the finest coloring of romance

We close this article by remarking, that the British government nobly rewarded all concerned in this extraordinary expedition. The men all received double pay. Captain Ross was knighted and got £3000—and his nephew and the other officers were immediately promoted—and Felix Booth, whose unexampled liberality gave existence to the expedition, was made a Baronet, and entirely reimbursed for his expenses.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 9, for 1835.

Fates and M'Intyre, Managers.

Approved by William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Monday, 4th May, 1835,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,645
10	prizes of	1,500
10	prizes of	1,000
12	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	200
30	prizes of	150
200	prizes of	100
124	prizes of	50
124	prizes of	30
124	prizes of	20
4,464	prizes of	10
24583	prizes of	5

29,705 *prizes, amt'g. to* $270,100.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Church-street, Annapolis.)

April 30.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. SMITH respectfully gives notice to his patrons and friends of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School, on Tuesday 5th of May, at the Assembly Rooms.

Mr. S. grateful for past favours, hopes by his unremitted exertions and pains that he may share the public patronage.

J. A. SMITH.

April 9.

LICENSES.

Notice to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

THE Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, according to law, hereby cautions all Persons and Bodies Corporate and Politic, whom it may concern, to obtain a LICENSE, or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of 1827, chapter 117, before the 10th day of MAY next, otherwise they will be subject to the penalty of the said law.

ROBT. WELCH of Ben.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel C'ty.

April 16, 1835.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 30, 1835.

A FAIR.

The Ladies of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, Elk Ridge, will hold a FAIR of *Useful and Fancy Articles*, on the 6th of May next, at Blackwood's Hotel, Ellicott's Mills.—The proceeds of which will be appropriated to the repairs of Christ Church in said Parish.

Should the weather be unfavourable the Fair will not be postponed, but continued from day to day.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to the Mills affords every facility for Visiters from Baltimore and Annapolis.

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.

The friends of the present Administration of the General Government in the several Election Districts of A. A. county will meet on *Saturday, the 9th day of May*, at the following places, viz: for the 1st District at Butler's Tavern; for the 2d District at the Free School; for the 3d District at Waters'; for the 4th District at Phelps-ville; for the 5th District at Porter's, and for the 6th District at New Lisbon. The object of these meetings is to appoint two Delegates from each District to represent Anne-Arundel county in the National and State Conventions, to assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday the 20th day of May.

A meeting of the friends of the General Administration, in Annapolis, will take place at the Assembly Room on *SATURDAY NEXT at 7 o'clock P. M.* for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 20th May next. The Jackson Republicans, residents of the city, are respectfully invited to attend.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, will soon be called upon to select two candidates to represent them in the next Congress. It is therefore proposed to hold a Convention of Delegates at Waterloo Tavern, A. A. county, on *Saturday the 30th day of May, at 11 o'clock*, to nominate two suitable and proper persons as Candidates to represent this new double district. Its friends in Anne-Arundel county when they shall meet to appoint their delegates to the National and State Conventions, are therefore requested to select five other Delegates to attend the proposed District Convention. The friends of the Administration in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, will hold their meetings at such time as may best suit their convenience, provided their Delegates are chosen in time to meet the Delegates from this county at Waterloo on the 30th of May. All true friends of the cause will cheerfully unite in forwarding the objects of this Convention.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

April 30, 1835.

The Baltimore Republican will publish this notice until the day of meeting.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne Arundel County, April 21st, 1835.

COMMISSIONERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

For the first District—John F. Wilson, William O'Hara.

For the second District—William H. Baldwin, Leonard Iglehart.

For the third District—Charles R. Stewart.

For the fourth District—Dennis Gaither.

For the fifth District—Charles G. Worthington.

For the sixth District—Thomas Burgess.

City of Annapolis—Thomas S. Alexander, Dr. John Ridout.

INSPECTORS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

John Mercer	Daniel Murray
Joseph N. Stockett	James H. Marriott
John F. Wilson	Dr. Gus. McElhincy
Benjamin Watkins	Amos A. Williams
Hector Humphreys	Richard G. Stockett
Dr. Edward Sparks	Charles W. Dorsey
Jeremiah Hughes	Thomas Hood
Dr. Andrew Lynch	James B. Matthews
John Ridout, of H.	Reuben Warfield
Charles R. Stewart.	

CONSTABLES.

For the first District—Roger Phipps, Wm. I. Stockett.

For the second District—John Davis.

Our County Court adjourned on Saturday.—A trial which excited great interest was that of Mr. John Buchanan for killing a man by the name of Ellis, near Waterloo Tavern, a few weeks since. We extract from the Baltimore Chronicle, the following letter which gives a correct account of the trial, &c.

"ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1835.

I was never present at a trial of more exciting interest, or when the verdict of the jury was more in unison with the sentiment of the whole audience, than the trial of *Mr. John Buchanan*, for killing a man by the name of Ellis, which took place in the court of this county, on Thursday last. Mr. B. is a young man of remarkably kind and inoffensive character, son of Judge J. Buchanan, and the feelings of the concourse of visiters at court were in consequence highly and variously aroused. Many knew of his manly and generous honour, and felt assured of his ultimate triumph, whilst others were set strongly against him by unfounded reports, but they had to yield to the convictions which came over them in the course of the trial, and their conversion contributed greatly to the gratification of his friends. The court took up the case at 11 o'clock, A. M. and until 6 P. M. (with a recess of one hour,) was occupied with the examination of the state's witnesses. Their evidence went plainly to exculpate Mr. B. and to indicate the existence of a preconcerted design on the part of the deceased and his companions to mob and maltreat him; that he avoided a collision with him as long as it was consistent with his safety, and it was only on compulsion and in the last resort, he took the severe measure which ended fatally. The counsel for the prisoner proceeded to call testimony to prove his proverbially excellent temper, which was placed in the clearest light from his earliest youth to the present time. At the conclusion of the evidence at 7 o'clock, P. M. the State Attorney informed the jury he had nothing to urge in addition to the testimony, and the opposing counsel was about to address them, when they informed him that they had unanimously agreed upon their verdict, and needed no further argument. On the Clerk's asking "guilty or not guilty," and being responded to "NOT GUILTY," the feelings of a large audience could not be repressed, which were demonstrated by clapping of hands and a general greeting of the gentleman whose innocence had been so conclusively shown. Counsel for the State, J. Boyle—on the part of Mr. B. Messrs. R. Johnson, R. B. Tarney, J. J. Merrick."

The criminals, whose trials were removed from Baltimore to this court, were disposed of in the following manner:

State vs. Thomas Bailey.—Indictment for stealing a candlestick, and a cloth coat.—Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to the Penitentiary Two Years. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

State vs. Poole.—Indictment for larceny of a bag of coffee. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Twelve Years. William Skelton Allen, a witness for the accused, was committed to prison for perjury, to stand his trial at the next term. Boyle for the state, Randall for the prisoner.

State vs. William Boyd alias *William Bread Boyd.* Indicted for stealing a bag of coffee. Found Guilty, and sentenced to Twelve Years in the Penitentiary. In this case, Michael Germain a witness for the accused was sent to jail for trial at the next County Court, for perjury. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

State vs. William Donnelly.—For breaking open the store of Davidson & Mills, in the night. Guilty. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Ten Years. Boyle for the State, Duckett and Culbreth for the prisoner.

Same vs. Same.—For stealing sundry tools—Verdict Guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for Two Years. Boyle for the State, Duckett and Culbreth for the prisoner.

State vs. John Brumley.—For stealing two gold chains. Verdict Not Guilty. Boyle for the State, and Randall for the prisoner.

State vs. Charles Myles.—Stealing two pounds of butter. Guilty. Sent to the Penitentiary for Two Years. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

State vs. Mary Harridy.—Stealing a pair of Shoes. Not Guilty. Boyle for the State, Magruder and Duckett for the prisoner.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

MR. CLAYTON'S RETURN.

We are happy to announce the safe return of this intrepid Aronaut, who ascended from this city in a balloon on Wednesday week last, and about whose fate so much interest had been felt in our community. Mr. Clayton has furnished for publication a very interesting narrative of his voyage, which we give in to-day's paper, from which it will be seen that he descended about half past 2 o'clock, upon a spur of the Alleghany Mountains, in Monroe county, in the state of Virginia, and within view of the main ridge of the Alleghanies; having accomplished, in the space of nine hours and a half, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, in a direct line, or upwards of four hundred miles by the usual route. This feat is unparalleled in the annals of ballooning. A few hours longer in the air would have carried him some distance East of the Alleghanies.

MR. CLAYTON'S JOURNAL.

At five o'clock I took my departure from the Amphitheatre—which was pretty well filled with spectators, and contained the beauty and fashion of the city—and ascended with celerity into the atmosphere, amidst the cheering sounds of music and the acclamations of my friends. In a few moments I had a full view of Cincinnatti, of Newport, and Covington, and of the thousands of spectators that surrounded the amphitheatre and covered every part which afforded a favourable opportunity of seeing the ascension. I soon arrived at a sufficient altitude to give the spectators a good view of the descent of my parachute, which contained a dog of about twenty pounds weight. The parachute, on being liberated from the car, descended with great velocity for a considerable distance before it spread open; but when it did open, it descended slowly, and I watched his course downwards. I thought for sometime that it would fall into the canal; but at last I saw it pass a little to one side, and I have no doubt it arrived safe upon terra firma. As I ascended, my scenes became more extensive and diversified; but every object more diminutive. The spectators shrank to Lilluputians; and the horses and carriages on the roads, were like the toys of children. The hills around the city, which form the boundary of our view when below, sank into the earth and seemed level with the plain; and far beyond them, amidst the vast woods, I could distinguish numerous towns and cultivated spots. The whole scene appeared like an extensive map, spread at my feet; every street, building, alley, and every improvement, plainly marked upon it. Through the centre of the picture, the river Ohio passed, and wound its serpentine course in each direction, until lost in the mist which bounded my view. For a number of miles I could trace the river Licking, the zigzag course of the Miami canal, and the turnpikes and different roads branching from the city.

At starting, the barometer stood at 29 3-10 inches—the thermometer at 72 deg.—and the wind carried me E. S. E., in the direction of Batavia. At half past 5 o'clock, the barometer stood at 19 inches, and the thermometer at 26 degs. I began to feel cold, and put on my great coat. At this time, I heard a report of a cannon, and even at this height, the noise of cattle and woodsman's axe. I soon passed over the little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river to my right, and after descending a little I had a fair view of the towns and farms on each side of me. A few minutes before 6, I passed over Batavia, and continued in an E. S. E. direction—my altitude then, as indicated by the barometer, was two and a half miles. I began to feel cold:—the thermometer stood at 23 deg. I sat down in my car and took some refreshment.

I was now moving delightfully through the air. The little agitation the balloon received on starting, had ceased, and there was not the least rotary or oscillatory motion perceptible—not a ripple in the silk of the balloon to be seen, and all was perfect silence. I could almost have imagined, that I was an inhabitant of a little world of my own, fixed in the immensity of space, from which I could view at my feet, the earth in motion revolving on its axis. At this altitude I experienced no unpleasant sensation, no difficulty in breathing, no pain or swelling in my head, as has been said by some æronauts, to be endured at great altitudes; I have no doubt that at the height of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty of breathing, and a swelling in the head is experienced. At such an altitude, the scenery is not so beautiful as it is at a half mile from the earth; for the objects appear concealed in mist; and the whole has a monotonous appearance.

At 25 minutes after 6, I had a view of the setting sun; 30 minutes after 6, I passed over Williamsburg; about 7, over Georgetown; and although I was several miles distant from the Ohio river, yet it appeared but a very little to the right of me. I could distinctly see Augusta and Maysville, and the towns and farms alongside of the river. A little before 8, I passed over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the South,—about one point,—making S. E. by E. About 9 o'clock I passed something to the west of Portsmouth, and could see plainly the Scioto, and the Canal. I was enabled to discern the different places over which I passed, by the light of the moon, and by the lamps and lights in the houses. These lights were numerous, and in every direction that I could turn my eyes, forming a field of fiery stars at my feet, and contrasted finely with the brilliant stars that shone in the cloudless sky above.

A little beyond Portsmouth I noted the Iron forges and furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles around them. I could not by the light of the moon make any thermometrical observations—the quicksilver in the tube being so small that I could not see its height, but the quicksilver in the barometer I could plainly see moved up and down; and, although I could not see the figures on the scale, yet I could tell when I was at a safe distance from the earth, by the distance that the quicksilver stood above a piece of brass which formed a protection to the thermometer which was immediately alongside of the barometer. Whenever I felt tired, I would seat myself in the bottom of the car, and place my barometer opposite me—watch its height, and whenever I found it rising, I would throw out some ballast to counteract its course. Now and then I would look over the car, and take particular notice of the direction and situation of the water courses which I had in sight nearly the whole of my aerial voyage, and without which I should not have been able to trace my course.

Soon after crossing the Scioto river, I passed into another current of air, which carried me due east, and immediately over Concord. Soon after, I passed into another current of air, which carried me E. N. E. and brought me, at eleven o'clock, nearly up to Gallipolis; a little below which I crossed the Ohio River. On entering a new current of air, the balloon was always slightly agitated. When this occurred, I would pay particular attention in ascertaining the new direction of the current. Soon after crossing the Ohio, the balloon was again agitated, and I found that I had passed from the E. N. E. current to another which carried me S. E. and soon brought me over the Kanawha River.—From the rapidity with which terrestrial objects seemed to move, I found that my rate of travelling had increased. At half-past 12 I passed over Charleston, and in a few minutes was carried over the furnaces of Kanawha Salt Works, and continued in this course until I was in sight of the fork formed by Gawley and New Rivers. While in sight of New River, I approached the earth, and as my ballast was nearly exhausted, and as the part over which I was floating appeared an open country, I prepared for a descent. I threw overboard my anchor; which, after dragging for a little distance, caught firmly hold of a tree: but on coming close to the tops of the trees, I found, to my surprise, that instead of a fair open country, I was in a dense forest, on a considerable elevation.

The wind was blowing powerfully, and I found it impossible to liberate the anchor. The only way of getting out of this difficulty, was to cut away the anchor cable. This I did; and in a short time, I ascended to an altitude as great as I had previously attained. The cold was intense. I could not ascertain the height of the thermometer; but I have no doubt it was nearly as low as Zero. I had now lost sight of the water courses. I could see no lights in any direction. I laid down in the bottom of the car, buttoned my coat tightly round me, put on my gloves, covered myself with two blankets, which I had taken as wrappers for the balloon; drank some brandy, and feeling comfortable and highly delighted with my novel trip fell fast asleep. I was wakened at last by my car striking I immediately sprang on my feet and found that I was dragging over the tops of the trees. I saw before me a river and, thought, some buildings. They seemed but a little distance from me; but I afterwards found that they were about four miles distant. I attempted to stop the balloon by clinging to the branches of the trees several of which broke; but at last I caught a strong bough, and by holding to it with one hand with all my might, and pulling the valve rope with the other, I was enabled in a short time to draw my car down the tree several feet and to secure it by means of a rope. After being confident that I had secured my balloon I looked at my watch, and found it to be 1 or 2 o'clock.

At this hour of the morning, I thought it would be useless to go in search of assistance. I therefore remained in the car, which was fastened to the tree forty feet, at least from the ground; and in this situation I remained until day break. I then descended to explore the wilderness in which I had alighted. But there was no trace of footsteps, no mark of chopping produced by man. A number of large trees were levelled with the ground, but there was no mark of the woodman's axe upon them. They had been evidently levelled by a hurricane. Perceiving that I was on a mountain, and that there was another part still higher, I ascended to the top of this elevation and could discover a valley, and in the direction that I had come the river the previous evening, a cultivated farm. After travelling along side of a beautiful stream for about three miles I found this spot; but I had to follow a track about two miles further to obtain assistance. I procured assistance, and we conveyed the balloon to the house of Mr. John Graham, a respectable and intelligent farmer with whom I remained three days until I could get a conveyance to return. During my stay at Mr. Graham's I was visited by a great number of persons from the surrounding country.

The spot on which I landed, is the top of a mountain, 3000 feet (as indicated by my barometer) above the level of the sea; and is called *Stevenson's Knob*, or Stinson's Knob, or *Keeney's Knob*, Monroe county, Virginia, about four miles from *Green Brier River*, eight miles from *Union*, twenty miles from *Lewisburg*, within sight of the Allegany Mountains, and at a distance from Cincinnati, according to the route I travelled in the Balloon, of *three hundred and fifty* miles; but according to the usual route of travelling, more than *four hundred* miles. In which distance I went in nine and a half hours.

This voyage, I believe has completely fulfilled the promises I made in my advertisement, and is the longest Ærial voyage by far, ever performed by any other person.

From the Ohio State Journal.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

In a POSTSCRIPT in our last week's paper we gave the gratifying intelligence then received at the hour of going to press, that all fears of disturbance on the disputed territory were at the present removed, that the citizens had elected their township officers under the laws of this State, and our Commissioners were proceeding to run the boundary line as claimed by us without interruption on the part of Michigan, the authorities there acquiescing, as we presumed in the advice or instructions of the Commissioners (Messrs. Rush and Howard) sent out by the President, to leave the question for future adjustment. Since then various rumors of a conflicting character have reached us, indicating that this harmony and good feeling were at an end, and that some of the hot spirits of Michigan had proceeded to acts of violence against Justices of the Peace and other officers, lately elected, who presumed to exercise authority under the laws of this State.

The rumours we find embodied in the following letter and remarks given by our cotemporary—the *Hemisphere*, in a POSTSCRIPT in his Wednesday's paper:

From the Boundary.—Just as our paper is going to press the following extract of a letter from one of the Commissioners to a gentleman of this place, was kindly put into our hands by the latter. It materially changes the aspect of affairs from the situation in which they stood in our last advices previous; and on which the article in our editorial columns was predicated. We hope (though we have no evidence of the fact) that violent proceedings may prove to be unauthorized by the authorities of Michigan.

MAUMEE April 11th, 1835.

'*Dear Sir:*'—I think you left on Thursday and as you supposed, leaving all things in a quiet manner, but the scene has changed.

On Wednesday night, at a late hour between twelve and three o'clock, a posse attended by the Sheriff of Monroe, came to Toledo, broke open the house of Major Stickney, in his absence and after abusing the family, and using the females quite rudely, succeeded in taking and carrying away Mr. Goodale—and at the same time broke open the office of Mr. M'Cay, and took him, and made their way to Monroe. They have been admitted to bail, and are now in this place.

'At this time, there is an armed force from the Territory in Toledo, prowling about the streets and taking some of the citizens, and threatening others. A number of the Toledians have been indicted for accepting office under Ohio, who have withdrawn themselves to this place for safety. * * * * *

Excitement is high indeed.'

We would fain hope that the excitement is not so high as represented—judging from the following notice of the subject in the last *Cleveland Whig*.

After the arrival, this morning, of the [illegible] from Perrysburg, a report obtained current in our village, that she had brought intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, on the disputed territory,' and the imprisonment of [illegible] the Ohio Commissioners by the people of Michigan. We are happy to learn, however, on inquiry, that the rumour as unfounded. It appears that during the night of Wednesday last, [illegible] of some kind broke out at Toledo, among [illegible]